		Taxonomy Browser	
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Search for				As	complete name <input type="button" value="v"/>
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## Odocoileus virginianus

Taxonomy ID: 9874

Preferred common name: **white-tailed deer**

Rank: species

Genetic code: [Translation table 1 \(Standard\)](#)

Mitochondrial genetic code: [Translation table 2](#)

Lineage( abbreviated )

[Eukaryota](#); [Metazoa](#); [Chordata](#); [Craniata](#); [Vertebrata](#); [Euteleostomi](#); [Mammalia](#);  
[Eutheria](#); [Cetartiodactyla](#); [Ruminantia](#); [Pecora](#); [Cervoidea](#); [Cervidae](#); [Odocoileinae](#);  
[Odocoileus](#)

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☐ Nucleotide (43) ☐ Protein (38) ☐ Structure (1)

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		OMIM		Taxonomy	
				Structure	
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## Odocoileus hemionus

Taxonomy ID: 9872

Preferred common name: **mule deer**

Rank: species

Genetic code: Translation table 1 (Standard)

Mitochondrial genetic code: Translation table 2

Lineage( abbreviated )

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia;  
Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Cervoidea; Cervidae; Odocoileinae;  
Odocoileus

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☐ Nucleotide (39) ☐ Protein (15)

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## Rangifer tarandus

Taxonomy ID: 9870

Preferred common name: **reindeer**

Rank: species

Genetic code: [Translation table 1 \(Standard\)](#)

Mitochondrial genetic code: [Translation table 2](#)

Other names:

**caribou**[common name]

Lineage( abbreviated )

[Eukaryota](#); [Metazoa](#); [Chordata](#); [Craniata](#); [Vertebrata](#); [Euteleostomi](#); [Mammalia](#);

[Eutheria](#); [Cetartiodactyla](#); [Ruminantia](#); [Pecora](#); [Cervoidea](#); [Cervidae](#); [Odocoileinae](#);

[Rangifer](#)

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☐ Nucleotide (131) ☐ Protein (25)

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## Alces alces americana

*Taxonomy ID:* 9854

*Preferred common name:* **American moose**

*Rank:* subspecies

*Genetic code:* [Translation table 1 \(Standard\)](#)

*Mitochondrial genetic code:* [Translation table 2](#)

*Lineage( abbreviated )*

[Eukaryota](#); [Metazoa](#); [Chordata](#); [Craniata](#); [Vertebrata](#); [Euteleostomi](#); [Mammalia](#);  
[Eutheria](#); [Cetartiodactyla](#); [Ruminantia](#); [Pecora](#); [Cervoidea](#); [Cervidae](#); [Odocoileinae](#);  
[Alces](#); [Alces alces](#)

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☐ Nucleotide (1) ☐ Protein (1)

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# Taxonomy Browser

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Search for  As complete name

## Cervus elaphus nelsoni

*Taxonomy ID:* 9864

*Preferred common name:* **American elk**

*Rank:* subspecies

*Genetic code:* Translation table 1 (Standard)

*Mitochondrial genetic code:* Translation table 2

Lineage( abbreviated )

Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia;  
Eutheria; Cetartiodactyla; Ruminantia; Pecora; Cervoidea; Cervidae; Cervinae;  
Cervus; Cervus elaphus

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☐ Nucleotide (13) ☐ Protein (8)

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**WEST**

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L29: Entry 17 of 32

File: USPT

Apr 27, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5896692 A  
TITLE: Freeze dried scent lures

Brief Summary Text (3):

Scented lures are generally urine based, and thus are in a liquid form. These conventional fresh liquid urine lures have a limited refrigerator life of approximately three months. Some manufacturers add preservatives to increase the shelf life of the product. However, then the product is no longer a natural product. Also, since the deer hunting season is normally limited to the fall, collection of the fresh deer urine is seasonal, due to the limited refrigerator life of the lure product. Collection of estrus urine and buck rut urine is limited to the breeding cycle of the deer. Thus, production of a scented lure using these special urines is even more limited in time. These liquid lures also present handling problems, both at the retail location and in the field. Another disadvantage of fresh liquid urine scent lures is the need to refrigerate the product, so as to retard bacterial growth, and thereby maintain product freshness. Freeze drying has been used in the medical industry for the preservation of drugs and serums.

Detailed Description Text (6):

A commercial freeze drying unit is used to freeze dry the urine. One suitable freeze dryer is sold by FTS Systems, Inc., in Stone Ridge, N.Y. under the trademark Dura-Dry. The optimum freeze drying temperature for deer urine is approximately -60.degree. C. The freeze dryer has an upper vacuum chamber and a lower condensing chamber. The freeze dryer is prechilled for at least four hours prior to the introduction of the urine, such that the vacuum chamber is approximately -30.degree. C. and the condensing chamber is -85.degree. C. The urine is then placed into the vacuum chamber of the freeze dryer, and the dryer door is closed so as to seal the dryer. The vacuum pump of the freeze dryer is actuated and the unit runs for approximately 12 hours. Then, the temperature for the vacuum chamber is set at 0.degree. C., and the machine is left to run for 24 hours. The vacuum chamber temperature is again reset to 25.degree. C. and the machine runs for another 24 hours so that the moisture is driven out of the urine to produce a powdered urine product. When the urine reaches a temperature of +25.degree. C. the product is allowed to set for 4 hours, then atmospheric pressure is allowed back into the vacuum chamber. Then the product can be packaged.

Detailed Description Text (9):

The freeze drying process produces a powdered scent lure which will maintain freshness indefinitely. The freeze dried lure may be used with or without rehydrating. For example, the powdered urine may be sprinkled dry onto a buck scrape to be rehydrated by dew overnight, or the buck may rehydrate the powdered product. A more potent scent lure may be achieved by rehydrating with fresh liquid deer urine. Also, distilled water, spring water, or melted snow may be used to rehydrate the freeze dried urine. Preferably, chlorinated tap water should not be used to rehydrate the product, since such water kills the pheromones which are preserved in the freeze dried state.